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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/350,516	07/09/1999	SHELL S. SIMPSON	10982057-1	8257

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EXAMINER

TRAN, DOUGLAS Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2624

DATE MAILED: 06/20/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/350,516

Applicant(s)

SIMPSON ET AL.

Examiner

Douglas Q. Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 July 1999 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) ____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Savitzky et al. (US Patent No. 6,012,083) and Cavill (US Patent No. 6,003,069).

As to claim 1, Savitzky teaches that:

Creating on the server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) an original receipt (i.e., transaction) for the document (col. 10, lines 33-41);

Providing at least one portion of the document from the server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) to a job agent (i.e., client A; col. 10, lines 41-44 and 51-52);

Updating the original receipt to indicate the at least one portion of the document was provided to the job agent (col. 10, lines 51-53);

Communicating and transmitting the document by the computer of the client A from the server to one or more destinations (col. 10, lines 11-12).

However, Savitzky does not explicitly teach the step of transmitting the document by a client A to a connected printer.

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Cavill, from the client/printer environment, teaches the step of transmitting the images data (in line 668) from a server to a printer by the driver (100 in fig. 6) in the network computer (610 in fig. 6; col. 8, lines 41-42 and col. 9, lines 34-41).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the functions of computer (i.e., client A) in Savitzky for distributing the received document from a server to the connected printer as taught by Cavill. The suggestion for modifying the functions of computer (i.e., client A) in Savitzky can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth by Cavill because of the following reasons: 1) a computer is not only receiving the requested document from a network server but also receiving the generated print data from the network server; and 2) a computer is not only for generating the print data and transmitting this data to a connected printer but also distributing the generated print data from a server to the printer.

As to claim 2, Savitzky teaches that copying the original receipt to the print job agent (document is passed to client A, col. 10, lines 51-52); updating the copy of the receipt to indicate the at least one portion of the document was printed (col. 10, lines 52-53).

As to claim 3, Savitzky teaches that before providing the at least one portion of the document from the server to the job agent, the print job agent requesting the at least one portion of the document (col. 10, lines 33-35).

As to claim 4, Savitzky teaches that uniquely identifying the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28).

As to claim 5, Savitzky teaches that uniquely identifying the output device to the server includes conveying a serial number of the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28).

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As to claim 6, Savitzky teaches that the server (i.e., web scanner) encrypts the document (col. 14, lines 24-26) and the print job agent decrypting the encrypted document from the server (note that the client would decrypt the received document if the document is encrypted from a server).

As to claim 7, Savitzky teaches that uniquely identifying the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28); the server obtaining a device specific public key for the output device; and wherein the server encrypting the document includes the server using the public key to encrypt the document (col. 14, lines 24-26, the document is HTML format and the communication between the input device and output device is used HTTP protocol. Therefore, the server used HTTP GET, PUT or POST commands as keys for encrypting the document).

As to claim 8, Savitzky teaches that including the server communicating a symmetric key to the output device and wherein the server encrypting the at least one portion of the document includes the server using the symmetric key to encrypt the document (the document is HTML format 'in col. 14, line 19' and the communication between the input device and output device is used HTTP protocol 'in col. 14, lines 20-21'. Therefore, the server used HTTP GET, PUT or POST commands as keys for encrypting the document 'in col. 14, lines 20-22').

As to claim 9, Savitzky teaches that:

A server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) having access to the document (col. 10, lines 33-41);

Means (i.e., proxy agent 36 in fig. 3) for creating on the server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) an original receipt (i.e., transaction) for the document (col. 10, lines 33-41);

A job agent (i.e., client A in fig. 3);

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Means (i.e., proxy agent 36 in fig. 3) for providing at least one portion of the document from the server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) to a job agent (i.e., client A; col. 10, lines 41-44 and 51-52);

Means (i.e., Hotlist agent 42 in fig. 3) for updating the original receipt to indicate the at least one portion of the document was provided to the print job agent (col. 10, lines 51-53);

The computer of the client A for communicating and transmitting the document by the computer of the client A from the server to one or more destinations (col. 10, lines 11-12).

However, Savitzky does not explicitly teach a job agent for transmitting to a connected printer.

Cavill, from the client/printer environment, teaches in the network computer (610 in fig. 6) having the driver (100 in fig. 6) for receives the images data (in line 668) from a server in order to transmit the image data to a printer (620 in fig. 6; col. 8, lines 41-42 and col. 9, lines 34-41).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the functions of computer (i.e., client A) in Savitzky for distributing the received document from a server to the connected printer as taught by Cavill. The suggestion for modifying the functions of computer (i.e., client A) in Savitzky can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth by Cavill because of the following reasons: 1) a computer is not only receiving the internet document from a server but also receiving the generated print data from the server; and 2) a computer is not only for generating the print data and transmitting this data to a connected printer but also distributing the generated print data from a server to the printer.

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As to claim 10, Savitzky teaches that means (proxy agent 36 in fig. 3) for copying the original receipt to the print job agent (document is passed to client A, col. 10, lines 51-52); means (i.e., Hotlist agent 42 in fig. 3) for updating the copy of the receipt to indicate the at least one portion of the document was printed (col. 10, lines 52-53).

As to claim 11, Savitzky teaches that means (i.e., client A in fig. 3) for the print job agent to request the at least one portion of the document (col. 10, lines 33-35).

As to claim 12, Savitzky teaches that means (i.e., web page) for uniquely identifying the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28).

As to claim 13, Savitzky teaches that means (i.e., web page) for uniquely identifying the output device to the server includes conveying a serial number of the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28).

As to claim 14, Savitzky teaches that the server (i.e., web scanner) encrypts the document (col. 14, lines 24-26) and the print job agent decrypting the encrypted document from the server (note that the client would decrypt the received document if the document is encrypted from a server).

As to claim 15, Savitzky teaches that means (i.e., web page) for uniquely identifying the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28); the server obtaining a device specific public key for the output device; and wherein the server (i.e., a peripheral agency for encrypting the document includes the server using the public key to encrypt the document 'in col. 14, lines 25-26', the document is HTML format ' in col. 14, line 19' and the communication between the input device and output device is used HTTP protocol 'in col. 14, line 20-21'. Therefore, the

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server used HTTP GET, PUT or POST commands 'in col. 14, lines 20-22' as keys for encrypting the document).

As to claim 16, Savitzky teaches that means (i.e., a peripheral agency) for communicating a symmetric key to the output device and wherein the server encrypting the at least one portion of the document includes the server using the symmetric key to encrypt the document (note that the document is HTML format 'in col. 14, line 19' and the communication between the input device and output device is used HTTP protocol 'in col. 14, lines 20-21'. Therefore, the server used HTTP GET, PUT or POST commands 'in col. 14, lines 20-22' as keys for encrypting the document).

As to claim 17, Savitzky teaches that:

Creating on the server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) an original receipt (i.e., transaction) for the document (col. 10, lines 33-41);

Providing at least one portion of the document from the server (i.e., agency 32 in fig. 3) to a job agent (i.e., client A; col. 10, lines 41-44 and 51-52);

Updating the original receipt to indicate the at least one portion of the document was provided to the job agent (col. 10, lines 51-53);

Communicating and transmitting the document by the computer of the client A from the server to one or more destinations (col. 10, lines 11-12).

However, Savitzky does not explicitly teach the step of transmitting the document by a client A to a connected printer.

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Cavill, from the client/printer environment, teaches the step of transmitting the images data (in line 668) from a server to a printer by the driver (100 in fig. 6) in the network computer (610 in fig. 6; col. 8, lines 41-42 and col. 9, lines 34-41).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the functions of computer (i.e., client A) in Savitzky for distributing the received document from a server to the connected printer as taught by Cavill. The suggestion for modifying the functions of computer (i.e., client A) in Savitzky can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth by Cavill because of the following reasons: 1) a computer is not only receiving the internet document from a server but also receiving the generated print data from the server; and 2) a computer is not only for generating the print data and transmitting this data to a connected printer but also distributing the generated print data from a server to the printer.

As to claim 18, Savitzky teaches that copying the original receipt to the print job agent (document is passed to client A, col. 10, lines 51-52); updating the copy of the receipt to indicate the at least one portion of the document was printed (col. 10, lines 52-53).

As to claim 19, Savitzky teaches that uniquely identifying the output device to the server (col. 13, lines 27-28).

As to claim 20, Savitzky teaches that the server (i.e., web scanner) encrypts the document (col. 14, lines 24-26) and the print job agent decrypting the encrypted document from the server (note that the client would decrypt the received document if the document is encrypted from a server).

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Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Douglas Q. Tran whose telephone number is (703) 305-4857 or E-mail address is Douglas.tran@uspto.gov.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

Douglas Q. Tran
June 15, 2002



DAVID MOORE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

Attachment for PTO-948 (Rev. 03/01, or earlier)
6/18/01

The below text replaces the pre-printed text under the heading, "Information on How to Effect Drawing Changes," on the back of the PTO-948 (Rev. 03/01, or earlier) form.

INFORMATION ON HOW TO EFFECT DRAWING CHANGES

1. Correction of Informalities -- 37 CFR 1.85

New corrected drawings must be filed with the changes incorporated therein. Identifying indicia, if provided, should include the title of the invention, inventor's name, and application number, or docket number (if any) if an application number has not been assigned to the application. If this information is provided, it must be placed on the front of each sheet and centered within the top margin. If corrected drawings are required in a Notice of Allowability (PTOL-37), the new drawings **MUST** be filed within the **THREE MONTH** shortened statutory period set for reply in the Notice of Allowability. Extensions of time may **NOT** be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) or (b) for filing the corrected drawings after the mailing of a Notice of Allowability. The drawings should be filed as a separate paper with a transmittal letter addressed to the Official Draftsperson.

2. Corrections other than Informalities Noted by Draftsperson on form PTO-948.

All changes to the drawings, other than informalities noted by the Draftsperson, **MUST** be made in the same manner as above except that, normally, a highlighted (preferably red ink) sketch of the changes to be incorporated into the new drawings **MUST** be approved by the examiner before the application will be allowed. No changes will be permitted to be made other than correction of informalities, unless the examiner has approved the proposed changes.

Timing of Corrections

Applicant is required to submit the drawing corrections within the time period set in the attached Office communication. See 37 CFR 1.85(a)

Failure to take corrective action within the set period will result in **ABANDONMENT** of the application.